The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XLIII. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1865—TEN PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

MANDEL BROS.

ANNOUNCEMENT

OF

EXTRAORDINARY AND UNEXAMPLED INTEREST!

On This Day, November 20th,

OWING TO OUR RECENT CALAMITY

BY

FIRE!!!

WE HAVE DETERMINED TO INITIATE

THE MOST STUPENDOUS SACRIFICIAL SALE!

OF

Dry Goods, Shoes, Carpets, and Upholstery Goods,

EVER INAUGURATED IN THIS COUNTRY.

Our Entire and Enormous Wholesale and Retail Stock

Will be offered AT RETAIL until further notice at prices

BELOW ALL PREVIOUS COMPARISON!

$1,250,000.00!

ONE AND A QUARTER MILLION DOLLARS' WORTH!

OF

Dry Goods, Carpets, and Upholstery Goods,

Will be laid before the people of Chicago and the Northwest in the shape of

UNPRECEDENTED BARGAINS!

A MULTITUDE OF OPPORTUNITIES to secure goods from all Departments at actual overturning of previous prices!

117 TO 123 STATE STREET.

A CARD

TO THE

PUBLIC!

FROM THE

BEE HIVE.

Five times were we compelled yesterday to close our doors in order to enable those who were inside to move about.

THE SUCCESS OF THIS

59

CENTS SALE

Is unprecedented, owing to the fact that we are giving away

REAL

GENUINE

BARGAINS

Throughout our vast establishment.

We have enough goods to last for many days to come, and those who were disappointed yesterday will have an opportunity

TODAY.

Morgenthau, Bauland & Co.,

174 & 176 State-st.

WHITE STAR LINE

Great Reduction in Cabin Rates

ONLY $80, $90, $100

By all the Steamers of this First-class Line.

40 SOUTH CLARK ST.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

Cunard Line.

ANCHOR LINE.

GLASGOW via LONDONDERRY.

DOMINION LINE.

GUION LINE.

Alaska, Arizona, Oregon, Etc.

National Line Steamers.

STATE LINE.

Information Bureau for the Insane,

ASYLUM, ILLINOIS.

FURS.

E. G. GUNTHER'S SONS

84 Fifth-av., New York.

Sat Furs Delmonico and Crosbie,

$600, $800, $900, $950, $980, and upwards.

Sat Lined Circulars at $60, $80, $90, $95, and $70.

Sat Lined Circulars at $75, $85, $100, $125.

Sat Velvet Fur-Lined Garments at $65, $70, $75, $85, $100, $150, $175, and upwards.

Sat Trimmings, all varieties and qualities; Muffs, Collars, Boaspurs and Victorines, Seal Hats, Gloves, and Robes. For Robes and Mats.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

Mineral Rock Spring Water

WILSON BROS.,

113 & 115 State-st.,

NECKWEAR,

Gloves, Handk'fs,

UNDERWEAR,

Hosiery, Suspenders,

Dressing Robes, and Jackets.

Real Estate and Loans.

SHIRTS

"Ready Made" and "Made to Order."

WILSON BROS.,

113 and 115 State-st.,

WRITERS

ARTISTIC

WALL PAPER.

Lincrusta-Walton.

Imitation Stained Glass.

RETAIL AND WHOLESALE.

S. A. Maxwell & Co.,

434 & 436 Wabash-av.

Gibson,

Parish,

& Co.,

UPHOLSTERY GOODS,

FURNITURE COVERINGS,

AND

TURCOMAN CURTAINS.

Their display is rich and attractive. Examine their goods before buying elsewhere.

78 & 80 Randolph-st., near State.

DECKER

BROTHERS'

GRAND, UPRIGHT, AND SQUARE

PIANOS

Are incomparable in workmanship and matchless in tone. They are the best and most durable instruments in the world. The prices are the very lowest at which instruments of the highest standard can be sold, and those desiring "the best" should not fail to examine DECKER BROS.' Pianos before purchasing elsewhere.

STORY & CAMP,

WESTERN AGENTS,

188 & 190 STATE-ST.

NOTICE.

Parties holding policies in the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Milwaukee, Wis., issued previous to 1870, on which the Company refuse to pay dividends, as provided for by the terms of the policy, are requested to send their names and the number of their policies to Box 59, Tribune office.

Morgan Park

TEETH

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

Mr. Randall Still Seriously Exploded of Defeating His Competitors.

The Ghost of Conspiracy Invoked in His Behalf—Protectionist Influences.

What the New Men in Congress Are Supposed to Be—Speaker's Little "Boom."

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sat. 18.—[Special.] The approaching contingency and unexpected fact which devolves upon each and every member of the House of Representatives the duty of selecting a Speaker, is producing no small amount of excitement, and the more so from the fact that the members have been called to the duty and position by the people, and that the contest will not be decided by the vote of the members. It is a fixed thing in the minds of the people that the contest will be decided by the vote of the constituencies, and that the members will be compelled to vote for the man who is the choice of the people. Many of the members have been elected by the votes of the people who were opposed to the election of Randall to the Speakership, and who will not be satisfied with the election of any man who is not pledged to the support of the measures which they have been elected to support

POLITICS.

Senator Malone Will Continue the Fight Against the Shotgun Party.

What Prominent Republicans Think of His Address to the Legislature.

Comments of a Democratic Paper on the Dipish Murder—Gen Beckwith.

THE GOLD BOTTE.

CARSON CITY, NEVADA, TO VISIT THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA.

CARSON, Nev., Nov. 28.—[Special.]—The purpose of State-ill and the Republican leaders is understood to be to call a convention of all colleagues of Republicans in Virginia, whether they belong to the Readjusters or to the straightouts, to make arrangements to the Republican National Committee, acting through Congressman Mr. Hopkins Republicans and the Readjusters, to unite for the election of the Republican party. This, Nelson thinks, with such Federal protection at the polls through United States Marshals and supervisors of election as the two provisions of a Federal election, that passing among the Virginia Electoral vote for the Republican. The Fourth necessary and the Boston Journal in Virginia in the room, Strong Nelson and the Spring Traditions both call the Boston union has received the personal views from the Boston party and an appeal with the Republicans of whatever party may be to support him in Boston. The address of Nelson shows that the Democrats and that he will not cooperate with the Republicans in the House to kill and that the reorganization of the Senate as a Republican body is almost certain.

THE POLICE BOARD.

A Democratic paper—the Tribune (Wis.)—has commenting on the political position of the Republican Governor of the gate at Madison, Captain Timothy says:

A good letter and a true word does not seem to be the order of the Latest Public Servants. To an assistant—not to the Chairman—the Governor of Wisconsin has written a letter to the Democratic Executive Committee and about a week since to said Chief, and then head of it, was all the Governor had there to do head of it to quiet himself to see to it that the Governor of Wisconsin, when the Sheriff don't have to arrest the murderer, and when such things as the murder of State capture in Seattle go unpunished, it is time the old mayors was moved. The men who are doing these things are not sitting up the public feeling of the Dutch, go their best. I am not a very excitable man myself, but when I hear of such acts as these I am not disposed to look with any degree of complacency upon a prospect of Democratic ascendency next year. I believe that the perpetrators of these crimes are acting against myself.

"Then you do not believe that they promote the Democratic party?"

"I know that if they succeed it will make the entire North solid against them, and that is the best way to defeat the Democratic party. If they favor a continued reign of terror they will drive up to the ballot-box all antagonistic. If they favor the same here as we have in Wisconsin, they will make no headway."

"Do you think that the running affair of Captain Davis has anything to do with the present fight?"

"I don't want to answer that question. Its ground is known as a local matter. The governor is a Democrat, and he is entitled to whatever credit belongs to a Democrat in public and party life."

"In your opinion, then Davis escapes an duty to be made the subject of a sensational investigation?"

"I should not like to give an opinion upon that point, as I have to confer to my views."

"There are similar outrages here [Madison] passed by the Senate to pass over Governor's veto?"

"Bodies have been investigated by the Senate, but none have been committed to the Senate. Not one has been, unless they could be called to be part of an organized plan to disfranchise voters."

GREAT RAILWAY.

[From National telegraphic from Cincinnati.] "I am asked what I think of Ashley's report. To the first place I think that he has told the truth—that the facts are exactly as he stated them with respect to the Central Ohio road. I was not one of the company, of the directors, of the shareholders with respect to the Baltimore & Virginia. But I was and always was very important officials of Virginia, have a right to challenge failure as a Republican. I intend to do so. In the case that the Legislature, by a majority to [illegible] and the Readjuster Democrats, to reconsider that majority, and to challenge any [illegible] and saving enthusiasm, declaring and pledging to submit matter to the enactment of or to that the election, multiple votes of every, and every the State, to the people of the Democratic party. This was done, not merely as a local matter, but the Republicans should to prevent for the Democratic and vote to control the Federal Government. It is the purpose of the leaders of the South not to permit organ chance to vote for Democratic. When the Senate passed a Democratic to the Presidential election, and it is their purpose to elect at the same time local ascendency to the performance of this purpose. I have no doubt of their success in so far as the State is concerned. Some of the leaders are somewhat apprehensive. There is nothing particularly encouraging about this. The people of the Five States and the new Territories are quite more duplicate and but of avoiding their mistake of last to engage the fight of practice at the ballot-box.

GEN. GORDON.

Gen. Gordon said: "He can a gloriously get and I will make a profound impression upon the public mind. The strength of Democracy in the South, next to a home rule of the property of Virginia, and it is a question, should to the Democratic House of the South, only know that honoring accident that the days of Jefferson had been accounted. The old representatives of the Democratic success to the South in the 52d Senate to stay or indulge in the Democratic House and Senate from the other two leading States.

A DEMOCRATIC CHANCE.

A Legal Discovery of Colorado Results in the Ten Republican Electors.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 28.—[Special.]—Judge Johnson, who succeeds U. S. Campbell as Fifth Dist. Judge, has decided that the Democratic electors, who received 6, 4 Republicans and 1 Democrat, are entitled to the certificates of election. The decision is the result of a suit brought by Governor Waite, the Democratic candidate for Governor, against Governor Routt, the Republican candidate, to compel the latter to issue the certificates of election to the Democratic electors. The decision is a surprise to the Republicans, who had confidently expected that the Supreme Court would decide that the Republican electors were entitled to the certificates. The Democrats are jubilant over the decision, which they claim will result in the election of Governor Waite. The case will be appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, but the Democrats claim that the decision will be sustained. The Democrats claim that the decision will be sustained. The Democrats claim that the decision will be sustained. The Democrats claim that the decision will be sustained.

THE WEATHER.

Signal Service.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 29, 6 a. m.—Synopsis: For the Lower Lake region, slightly warmer, but weather followed by local rains, southeast to southwest winds, local thunderstorms, and colder weather Wednesday.

For the Upper Lake region, increasing cloudiness and colder winds to the northwest portion, probably snow, colder by that and warmer, falling followed by rising barometer, colder weather during the night.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

NEW YORK.

Settlement of the Paying Teller of a Bank for Overcertification of Checks.

Dividend for Series of Dismissed Gas-pipers Employed on the "Times."

Proposed Heavy Weather Investment by the Assembly After the Canvas Subsidy.

OVER-CERTIFICATION.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—[Special.] The Grand Jury of the Court of Oyer and Terminer for the present month, who was summoned for the Court of General Sessions, to-day presented for consideration the case of Charles Henry Huntington, paying teller of the Fifth National Bank, charged with certifying checks when the depositor had not sufficient funds in bank to meet the same. The evidence showed that Huntington certified a check for $1,000 drawn by Mr. Hall, a depositor, when Hall had only $500 to his credit. Hall had been dangerously ill, and Huntington, knowing that he was soon to die, certified the check, thinking that Hall would recover and make the deposit before the check was presented for payment. Hall died, however, before the check was presented, and Huntington, to avoid the loss, paid the check himself. The Grand Jury found a bill against Huntington, and he was arraigned before Judge Cardozo, in the Court of General Sessions, this morning, and pleaded not guilty. His counsel, Mr. Graham, then moved that the case be transferred to the Court of Oyer and Terminer, on the ground that the Grand Jury had found a bill against him for a felony, and that the Court of General Sessions had no jurisdiction in the case. Judge Cardozo granted the motion, and fixed the bail of the prisoner at $5,000. Huntington's counsel will apply to-morrow to reduce the amount of bail, and will attempt to have the case disposed of at the present term of the Court.

THE DIVIDEND.

The subscription list for the Gas-pipe Company, which was opened at the Stock Exchange this morning, was filled up in a few minutes, and the stock was at once placed at a premium of 2 per cent. The dividend will be paid on the 15th of December, and will amount to 10 per cent. The Company has been in existence about two years, and has paid no dividends before. The stock was originally issued at par, and has been held by the original subscribers, who are employés of the Times. The Company has contracted with the Times to lay down all the gas-pipes required by the Times in its business, and has also

The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

AMUSEMENTS.

Academy of Music.

McVicker's Theatre.

Haverly's Theatre.

Bailey's Theatre.

Grand Opera House.

Dearborn Music Hall.

Kohl & Middleton's Dime Museum.

National Panorama.

Olympic Theatre.

SOCIETY MEETING.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1881.

Intelligence continues and rain is prevalent all the region today.

An enthusiastic welcome was given at Cowes yesterday morning to the Queen, Prince of Germany, on route for Spain.

CHARLES D. JAMES, the expert forger who swindled merchants in Boston and Montreal out of thousands of dollars, was brought up for trial in Boston yesterday, and entered a plea of guilty to an indictment containing nine counts.

The proposed extension of the franchise in England without extending a similar favor to Ireland has aroused T. P. Healy, M. P., who declares that if the native Irish is not properly treated England itself will have to do without any farmers to the voting privilege.

There were but 191 deaths in Chicago last week, as compared with 220 the preceding one, 210 in the corresponding week of 1880, and 200 in 1881. According to Health Commissioner De Wolf the entire country is in a healthy condition, and a lower rate of mortality than is usual at this time of year is reported from most of the large cities.

MR. BRIGHT, the 15th inst., made a fiery speech at Oldham, Lancashire, declaring that Lord Lieutenant Spencer had caused men to be lanced on evidence which was notoriously insufficient; that Cheapside as a class were knaves and dupes; and that the promises in favor of Sir Stafford Northcote were composed of men fitted for the scaffold.

THE TRIBUNE elsewhere lays before its readers a showing from both sources of the workings for several months' time of the land grab, which is about to fall to pieces. The TRIBUNE does not assume responsibility for the trustworthiness of these statements, which are printed as we get them, and must be taken for what they are worth. It will cheerfully give the other side an equal opportunity to be heard.

ASSISTANT GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT KNIGHT of the Union Pacific Railroad is of the opinion that the United States Government was an institution too dignified to fail in on the change in the standard of time. Congress alone must decide. After delivering himself of this proclamation, which put the Department at Washington a little behind the world at large, the great sun rode in the chapel and walked out on the platform only to find that the train had been gone just eight minutes and twelve seconds.

FIFTY years ago a brisk spurt of the Chicago & Alton Railroad disappeared from this city and at the same time several hundred dollars' worth of tickets to Galveston have almost. A few weeks ago they began to be received by conductors, and yesterday an express was made which resulted in turning up all the stolen tickets which had not been used. They had passed through several hands, and it is doubtful whether a change of leaves can be maintained against the holder.

THE CHAIR of Latin Bridge Congress was inaugurated at Springfield, Ill., yesterday, with a nominal capital of $1,000,000. The organization proposes to build a bridge across the Mississippi at a point not to exceed ten miles above East St. Louis. The new scheme is supposed to be in the interest of the Alton and other roads which want to break up Jay Gould's bridge monopoly across the Father of Waters, the present transfer business being wholly in the hands of the Wabash combination.

THE country is not going to pieces, by any means. It is safe to believe that, as long as the bank clearings exceed a billion dollars a week, genuine hard times will keep at a safe distance. The bids for the six bygone days with Saturday afternoon footed up $7,670,000. This is an increase over the previous week. It is several hundred millions short of the report for the same four last year, but a part of that decrease is undoubtedly due to altered methods of booking business and subsidiary clearings which are not reported. There is a pick-up in the East, Philadelphia crossing the position which she forfeited to Chicago a week ago, although this city has done an improving business, and even exceeded the record of a year ago.

IN SPITE of the fact that people are confident the Western roads will not dare to defy, and indorse the resignation of President Potter after a bitter outcome in the past on a matter of railroad history which will be certain to reappear in the future. The opening moves, of course, talk of battle. The only fact who keep layers of powder on the match-hippie, who are, as the books say of the holiness and simplicity, "naturally elastic and tractable men."

PLEASANTON, it is alleged, was only a figurehead. The brains of originating and operating "Fast N." on the Anglo-Saxonian principle is free to be matched from Gibraltar. So, too, Morrison was a mere tool in the hands of men who are just at present very anxious to keep in the dark. The inclination of both Mr. Flemming and Mr. Morrison to lift up their voices and speak, even as did the Gregorian who failed to accost the Chicago marshal with a friendly dollar note, is now suffering the displeasure of the subsidy fraternity.

LOUIS PFISTERER, one of the gang out of whose operations the murder of Officer Hess eventuated—a murder which he has wholly failed to avenge—is still in Joliet, but is striving through his friends and relatives to rid about the two months which are between him and his parading on the State street "green." Pfisterer was the fagin to whose confidence as a participant was due the prompt delivery at the patrolling dead of the proceeds of the Jeffrey burglary. When Johnny Lamb was on trial, before he was sentenced to death, "Chancy George" quitted that Pfisterer came out of his deep as a trio, crying "Crush him, pals!"—meaning by that the young villains should kill the officer who was about to spy into the vacuum of the express-engine. The effort was vitiat, and justice completely exonerated. But Pfisterer went to prison as "a receiver of stolen goods, knowing them to be stolen." There is no sort of doubt of his guilt, and of the most criminal lawyers can't make the new sooner doubtful to those who are acquainted with the circumstances.

WHAT further case for going to work had among the compositors employed in the city of the New York Times refused to take off their coats unless paid at scale per 1,000 ems, the full figure fixed by the Typographical Union, in accordance with the rule of the office they had been previously nominally receiving that price, but one cent per 1,000 ems was set aside to form a fund for the benefit of the sick, widows, and orphans, the proprietor paying a sum equal to the total contributed by the compositors. It was this one cent taken off for their own benefit for which the men struck, although bound by a contract which would not have expired until Dec. 1. The strained having been made an subsidy and in the face of a contract the proprietors were found to give in, and the men went to work at 11 o'clock. It is to be observed seemingly from circulars of the New York printers that they are not at all too primarily to the union to advance prices, but almost solely to bring the non-union offices inside control of the organization, and this they have carried out in the Times office, the chief being for the full union scale without any reduction, although the benefit fund was for the compositor themselves.

JUDGE BARLEY'S OPINION.

Judge Barley's dissenting opinion in the recent civil-rights cases, as relied, proceeds upon the hypothesis that the Supreme Court has not construed the supplemental act of Congress, 1866, now under review, in the same light which it was passed, and he dwells at length upon the business of the great question to the War to restore every function of Congressional power which was designed to protect the freedmen therefrom to the right of property. He argues that the Supreme Court should now be guided by a more fully an broad and liberal to confirm the right of Congress to pass any law regarded as necessary to secure the freedmen in the full enjoyment of every right or privilege as enjoyed by the white citizen. There line of argument is undeniably attractive, but it is also in the nature of a reprisal. If the Supreme Court erected the Constitution before the War to give its sanction to the proposed legislation in behalf of the discriminated, that is not a good reason why it should now strain the Constitution in order to support Congressional legislation which looks to the protection of the freedmen beyond the scope of the amendments. The meaning and effect of the amendments must be taken as to place the negro upon the same footing as the white citizen; at that was the point in the right of Congress to treat him as a ward of the Nation and not the machinery of the National Government to guarantee his privileges not original to him under Nature. The court has said that the thirteenth and fourteenth amendments, which formed the basis of the arguments in favor of the supplemental act, do not confer upon Congress the right to interfere to individual cases of discrimination so long as the State machinery before the State courts open precisely the same footing as the white man, and any evil thereof of the same condition. Where are the citizenship is called in question or the privileges are abridged by State authority, then Congress has the right to interfere to enforce the Constitution, but until the Constitution is threatened by State cupidity or nullification by State authority there is no occasion for Congressional interference to secure to the blacks the rights and privileges which they are violently upon an equality with the citizen in the State south.

Judge Barley also holds that the railroads, the hotels, and the amusement-places are indicated to the public, and are by a certain sense the agents of the State. That is certainly true of the railroads. But there is no pretense that the facilities of these various purposes to the public comfort affect accommodation to the blacks. If they did this they might be amenable to the United States jurisdiction under the view held by Judge Barley. But because a railroad company refuses a black man admission to a certain car, or a hotelkeeper excludes him from a certain dining-table, or a theatrical manager denies him a certain seat, the accommodation of transportation, boarding, and amusement due to the public is not necessarily withheld from him. It is the custom of railroads to attach certain cars for ladies and their escort, a privilege was denied admission to those particular cars may appeal to the State courts on the ground that its rights have been infringed, but he could not in reason prohibit Congress to make a permanent remedy against such discrimination. A hotelkeeper or a theatre manager may establish a rule that no white man shall be admitted to the dining-room or the dress-circle unless he wears a moustache, but he could not be allowed to refuse admission to a man who was clad in accordance with the rules of the establishment because he was a negro. Judge Barley's opinion is a strong one for damages because the privilege to paid for was denied to him, but he would be an object of derision if he were to go to Congress with an complaint. There are many social annoyances besides those which the Darky suffer, and there are many other causes besides those of race and color for imposing them. Sometimes they are unreasonable and sometimes unreasonable, but since they are universal it were to be in the State courts. The Supreme Court has said that as far as the thirteenth and fourteenth amendments go the black citizen must vindicate his social privileges in the same way as the white citizen. That is all.

"What I allege," says Judge Barley, "is, that on State, nor the citizen of any State, nor any corporation or individual wielding power under State authority for the public health or the public convenience, can rightfully refuse to him to be satisfied from City, Ill., Mattoon was a mere tool in the hands of men who are just at present very anxious to keep in the dark. The inclination of both Mr. Flemming and Mr. Morrison to lift up their voices and speak, even as did the Gregorian who failed to accost the Chicago marshal with a friendly dollar note, is now suffering the displeasure of the subsidy fraternity.

LOUIS PFISTERER, one of the gang out of whose operations the murder of Officer Hess eventuated—a murder which he has wholly failed to avenge—is still in Joliet, but is striving through his friends and relatives to rid about the two months which are between him and his parading on the State street "green." Pfisterer was the fagin to whose confidence as a participant was due the prompt delivery at the patrolling dead of the proceeds of the Jeffrey burglary. When Johnny Lamb was on trial, before he was sentenced to death, "Chancy George" quitted that Pfisterer came out of his deep as a trio, crying "Crush him, pals!"—meaning by that the young villains should kill the officer who was about to spy into the vacuum of the express-engine. The effort was vitiat, and justice completely exonerated. But Pfisterer went to prison as "a receiver of stolen goods, knowing them to be stolen." There is no sort of doubt of his guilt, and of the most criminal lawyers can't make the new sooner doubtful to those who are acquainted with the circumstances.

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Congress to make a permanent remedy against such discrimination. A hotelkeeper or a theatre manager may establish a rule that no white man shall be admitted to the dress-circle unless he wears a moustache, but he could not be allowed to refuse admission to a man who was clad in accordance with the rules of the establishment because he was a negro. Judge Barley's opinion is a strong one for damages because the privilege to paid for was denied to him, but he would be an object of derision if he were to go to Congress with an complaint. There are many social annoyances besides those which the Darky suffer, and there are many other causes besides those of race and color for imposing them. Sometimes they are unreasonable and sometimes unreasonable, but since they are universal it were to be in the State courts. The Supreme Court has said that as far as the thirteenth and fourteenth amendments go the black citizen must vindicate his social privileges in the same way as the white citizen. That is all.

"What I allege," says Judge Barley, "is, that no State, nor the citizen of any State, nor any corporation or individual wielding power under State authority for the public health or the public convenience, can rightfully refuse to him to be satisfied from City, Ill., Mattoon was a mere tool in the hands of men who are just at present very anxious to keep in the dark. The inclination of both Mr. Flemming and Mr. Morrison to lift up their voices and speak, even as did the Gregorian who failed to accost the Chicago marshal with a friendly dollar note, is now suffering the displeasure of the subsidy fraternity.

LOUIS PFISTERER, one of the gang out of whose operations the murder of Officer Hess eventuated—a murder which he has wholly failed to avenge—is still in Joliet, but is striving through his friends and relatives to rid about the two months which are between him and his parading on the State street "green." Pfisterer was the fagin to whose confidence as a participant was due the prompt delivery at the patrolling dead of the proceeds of the Jeffrey burglary. When Johnny Lamb was on trial, before he was sentenced to death, "Chancy George" quitted that Pfisterer came out of his deep as a trio, crying "Crush him, pals!"—meaning by that the young villains should kill the officer who was about to spy into the vacuum of the express-engine. The effort was vitiat, and justice completely exonerated. But Pfisterer went to prison as "a receiver of stolen goods, knowing them to be stolen." There is no sort of doubt of his guilt, and of the most criminal lawyers can't make the new sooner doubtful to those who are acquainted with the circumstances.

WHAT further case for going to work had among the compositors employed in the city of the New York Times refused to take off their coats unless paid at scale per 1,000 ems, the full figure fixed by the Typographical Union, in accordance with the rule of the office they had been previously nominally receiving that price, but one cent per 1,000 ems was set aside to form a fund for the benefit of the sick, widows, and orphans, the proprietor paying a sum equal to the total contributed by the compositors. It was this one cent taken off for their own benefit for which the men struck, although bound by a contract which would not have expired until Dec. 1. The strained having been made an subsidy and in the face of a contract the proprietors were found to give in, and the men went to work at 11 o'clock. It is to be observed seemingly from circulars of the New York printers that they are not at all too primarily to the union to advance prices, but almost solely to bring the non-union offices inside control of the organization, and this they have carried out in the Times office, the chief being for the full union scale without any reduction, although the benefit fund was for the compositors themselves.

JUDGE BARLEY'S OPINION.

Judge Barley's dissenting opinion in the recent civil-rights cases, as relied, proceeds upon the hypothesis that the Supreme Court has not construed the supplemental act of Congress, 1866, now under review, in the same light which it was passed, and he dwells at length upon the business of the great question to the War to restore every function of Congressional power which was designed to protect the freedmen therefrom to the right of property. He argues that the Supreme Court should now be guided by a more fully an broad and liberal to confirm the right of Congress to pass any law regarded as necessary to secure the freedmen in the full enjoyment of every right or privilege as enjoyed by the white citizen. There line of argument is undeniably attractive, but it is also in the nature of a reprisal. If the Supreme Court erected the Constitution before the War to give its sanction to the proposed legislation in behalf of the discriminated, that is not a good reason why it should now strain the Constitution in order to support Congressional legislation which looks to the protection of the freedmen beyond the scope of the amendments. The meaning and effect of the amendments must be taken as to place the negro upon the same footing as the white citizen; at that was the point in the right of Congress to treat him as a ward of the Nation and not the machinery of the National Government to guarantee his privileges not original to him under Nature. The court has said that the thirteenth and fourteenth amendments, which formed the basis of the arguments in favor of the supplemental act, do not confer upon Congress the right to interfere to individual cases of discrimination so long as the State machinery before the State courts open precisely the same footing as the white man, and any evil thereof of the same condition. Where are the citizenship is called in question or the privileges are abridged by State authority, then Congress has the right to interfere to enforce the Constitution, but until the Constitution is threatened by State cupidity or nullification by State authority there is no occasion for Congressional interference to secure to the blacks the rights and privileges which they are violently upon an equality with the citizen in the State south.

Judge Barley also holds that the railroads, the hotels, and the amusement-places are indicated to the public, and are by a certain sense the agents of the State. That is certainly true of the railroads. But there is no pretense that the facilities of these various purposes to the public comfort affect accommodation to the blacks. If they did this they might be amenable to the United States jurisdiction under the view held by Judge Barley. But because a railroad company refuses a black man admission to a certain car, or a hotelkeeper excludes him from a certain dining-table, or a theatrical manager denies him a certain seat, the accommodation of transportation, boarding, and amusement due to the public is not necessarily withheld from him. It is the custom of railroads to attach certain cars for ladies and their escort, a privilege was denied admission to those particular cars may appeal to the State courts on the ground that its rights have been infringed, but he could not in reason prohibit

A FREE MONEY CAMPAIGN.

IT IS STATED that Randall intends to open his scheme for the repeal of the silver and silver-bond act on the basis of the campaign for the Presidency. The Washington correspondent of THE TRIBUNE has visited from "one of Randall's principal managers," —other Randall himself of course one who admits his views—the following defense of the proposition:

"As for the bimetallic question has, Randall's position in favor of the repeal of the silver-purchase clause and silver bond act of 1878 is and has been always based upon the ground of the constitution, and the opposition to the further coinage of the silver dollar and the withdrawal of the silver certificates and the bonds for the redemption. The position is in fact the only one that can be taken by any one who wishes to stand by the Constitution. The Constitution gives to Congress the power to coin money and regulate the value thereof, and to provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the coin of the United States. It does not authorize Congress to coin silver dollars and to make them a legal tender for the payment of debts. It does not authorize Congress to issue silver certificates and to make them a legal tender for the payment of debts. It does not authorize Congress to issue bonds and to make them payable in silver dollars. The silver dollar is not money, and it is not a legal tender for the payment of debts. It is a mere piece of bullion, and it is not a legal tender for the payment of debts. It is a mere piece of bullion, and it is not a legal tender for the payment of debts. It is a mere piece of bullion

FOREIGN.

Reported Evacuation of Suakim by the Chinese Still Affirm.

Dr. Stocker's Opinion of Germs Re-investigation Victoria's Health—An Iron Cable.

The Queen Prince's Interrogation of Egyptian Troops—Death of Hadi Doubdiah.

FRANCE AND CHINA.

[illegible]

PARIS, Nov. 29.—[Special Cable Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.]—The following dispatch has just been received at the office from Tien Tsin by special correspondent to Hong Kong, China: Hong Kong, 2 p.m.—Just the Chinese have abandoned Suakim and Tamanib, and will probably arrest the movement of their troops on the frontier.

The ground is still too wet for the French to resume active operations.

It is reported at Hanjhong that the City of Hanjhong has destroyed by fire the night of the 15th inst. The fire was said to have been caused by the first explosion governing the Emperor's birthday, who are on good terms with princes and officers, and occupies against the Europeans as well as against the French. This is reported as the result of Dr. Harnack's political scheming to poison and Congress.

ADVANCE AT SUAKIM.

PARIS, Nov. 29.—The correspondent of the Chamber of Deputies to report upon the bill for the Tonquin service examined Prime Minister Dupuy and the Minister of Marine, who explained the military situation in Tonquin, and affirmed that effective operations by the French forces are imminent, if not already begun.

Reports that the French Government has presented an ultimatum to China is most officially denied.

The negotiations upon the Tonquin question are resumed. The Chamber of Deputies declared the budget.

Four hundred soldiers and 60 sailors have gone to Tonquin.

CHAMBERLAIN'S RESIGNATION.

Chamberlain's action has stopped the office of Minister for Foreign Affairs on account of ill health. Prime Minister Dupuy is appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Colonial Minister of Public Instruction, to the successor to Dupuy.

PREPARATIONS TO CLOSE UP DOCK.

PARIS, Nov. 29.—During the sitting of the committee on the Panama canal Monday there was a secret sitting, during which Baron Reinach read the military position from the point of view of the diplomatic position. Every one today praises the diplomatic tact of the position. It is supported by public opinion on the Tonquin question and says Sunday or Monday next. In case of any such thing, it has been decided to employ the steamers of the General Transatlantic Company and Messageries Maritimes as transports.

GAS RIOTS.

The greatest impression prevails here that the Government has received serious bad news from Tonquin.

THE STRIKERS.

No concerted action taken against the railroad men.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—[Special Cable Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.]—Telegraphic dispatches from the Southern, has made no advance for the Gaelphone Club. He says that the men are trying to control the public affairs of Germany, and that the Liberal party is completely in their hands. They promised him no money help, and said that Dr. Stocker had left his section to starve. They complained the greed of the Evangelic Church, and said that Christian schools were the haven of hypocrisy, ambitions, and stupidity. They brought on Christian Socialism, churches, and ministers of the Gospel, and maintained that the German army and religion were to blame for the prevalence of suicide. Moreover, the Jews were mostly bankers, opposing the policies of the Emperor and of Prince Bismarck, and the cause of the harvests. There was great disorder at the meeting, and several conflicts at the doors between Jews, and there had ended all the more exciting. The Jews were a source of pest to the population. Many were living upon charity to start. The Jews are not starving." The report added Dr. Stocker and his followers the pretext of their ambitious aims. I shall continue to fight them for the sake of Christ and of my fatherland."

THE QUEEN.

Her health is improving.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—[Special Cable Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.]—Dr. Clark's advice upon Saturday upon the Queen's health appeared, but the general answer to which the announcement is made is so marked contrast with the sentiment that no doubt about her recovery existed, and the positive statements made as to the opinion, which has cast the Society as many months of anxiety and suffering and a great uneasiness. It is now almost officially said the Queen's power of walking has been partially restored, but that she is still unable to walk so as to stand for more than a few minutes at a time, and that it is still impossible for her to walk up or down stairs.

A DOUBLE MURDER SUICIDE.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—The death of Queen Victoria has depressed trading but not at Saturday, the closing prices here to great amounts have recovered, but the bull still unable to hold long enough to permit many sales.

THE IRISH DYNASTY.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—[Special Cable Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.]—A telegram from a prominent nationalist gives a gloomy outlook for the coming Saturday between great Britain. The votes and that Irish and Irish politicians have for a long time had to face a fierce opposition from the Liberal rolling mills, and are that a crisis is imminent among the successors of Gladstone is probable that an attempt to the end of the session to be added to the Coercion under which they are now laboring. The only cause that he can see from the ranks of disorganization as a whole would fail here to prevent by shutting down most of the mills and a wholesale discharge of workmen.

THE LIVERPOOL STRIKE.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—The Liverpool dock strike has not materially changed in the position, and reported and signed by both sides much annoying. The Union, Orange, and Boston, which is the latter now deemed will fight. In taking sides to the Board of Trade, the Union pays attempts to friendship for both and the Board of Trade.

GOOD NEWS ABOUT A GREAT SCHISM.

PARIS, Oct. 29.—[Special Cable Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.]—The cause of the morning rules that King Alfonso has refused to Madrid Decree, the new Danish Cabinet as to French, to notify Prime Minister Perry not to visit or not during any new alliance with Germany.

THE PARIS PANIC.

PARIS, Oct. 29.—Paris, according to opinion in the foreign newspapers at Paris and the end of the German Crown Prince to Paris, caused the intense panic of the bulk to subscribe to the last Panic to bring to prevent an exit to Germany. Every day began the utmost panic, in order to justify

THE DOG DOCTORS.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—[Special Cable Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.]—A telegram from a prominent physician of Sheffield gives a gloomy outlook for the coming Saturday between great Britain. The votes and that Irish and Irish politicians have for a long time had to face a fierce opposition from the Liberal rolling mills, and are that a crisis is imminent among the successors of Gladstone is probable that an attempt to the end of the session to be added to the Coercion under which they are now laboring. The only cause that he can see from the ranks of disorganization as a whole would fail here to prevent by shutting down most of the mills and a wholesale discharge of workmen.

THE LIVERPOOL STRIKE.

LONDON, Oct

THE FAT-STOCK SHOW.

The White-Faced Beauties Sweep Everything Before Them on the Lake-Front.

Gilbertson's "Bass Boy" the Hero of the Day—Disappointed Short-Horn Breeders.

[Bright Skies Promised for Both the Last Show Days—The List of Awards—Sales.

Bright skies, warm sunlight, and a very well-pleased crowd, made yesterday the prominent day of the Fat-Stock Show. The people were people proud that they had appreciated the importance of the great Institution of Agriculture, and will be in position whenever the occasion is not an abnormally cold one to make a numerous and extremely enjoyable re-union of the friends of agriculture in the Exposition Building. The day will long be remembered as that on which the white-faces swept all before them. The record of the day is of itself enough to crush the irresponsible, noise-loving advocates of the Shorthorns for all their struggles. The prize they won yesterday will bring to their side thousands of friends who had not the courage before to declare their honest conviction that the Herefords are the best of beef breeds, and will also doubtless surround them with many of that class of warm and stout friends who are always to be seen about the successful men in the world.

THE EXPERIENCE EXHIBITOR.

The most noticeable of all the prize-winners at this exhibition have been those of Eli Gilbertson, owned by C. E. Gilbertson, Plano, and Chicago, from San Lorenzo, Cuba, and the latter Baldwin. Together they won the great prize offered by the American Hereford Breeders' Association for the best collection of Hereford beef grade Hereford cattle, and also swept the board from the pen for breeding herds of three offered by the Breeders' Gazette. This is one of the most successful and popular of all the young men who are engaged in breeding pure-bred cattle, and under a system of management which is bringing him a handsome profit. He has been to the great school of the stock-yards, and has had just enough of the ring to learn how to fit and not spoil him at the great competitive ring for the best steers. He has had considerable success in the show-ring, but for the most part steers, as one of the first lessons he has learned is the gift of the judge.

BASS BEATS.

To one not of the true citizens to this show it has seemed that the season should be an period of unending work. The success of competition was so large, and the care taken to bring out every point to advantage in the best stock was so great, that the spectator among the best could have no opportunity to get satisfied. The bringing into the friendly relations which are alleged to the Fat-Stock Show of the best stock from both sides of the line, and from the most distant States, is in itself a fine thing, and the open air of healthful excitement which pervades the Exposition Building, and the sight of the noble cattle, sheep and swine, are enough to make the dullest and most unsympathetic spirit glad to be alive. The first thing to be considered on this or other like occasions is the grand exhibition of fat cattle. The second day of the show

FRESH WATER FACTS.

The Rescue of Oliver Johnson Reported the Barge Norman's Shipwrecked Crew.

Rewarding the Crew of the Driver for Saving Twelve Lumber Tug Hands.

No News of the Propeller—The Barge Lena Imperial Adrift on Georgian Bay.

[Special Dispatch to the Associated Press.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 29.—Special to-day received from Oliver Johnson, of Johnson & Co., Detroit, who left Detroit on the tug Driver, Capt. Thomas Gallagher, on Thursday last, with the barge Norman in tow, bound for Chicago, and who was picked up by the steamer Arabian, of the Detroit & Cleveland Line, on Saturday last, and landed at Detroit this morning, gives the following account of the rescue of the crew of the barge Norman:

Rescuing the Crews.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 29.—Special to The Tribune.]—The steamer Arabian, of the Detroit & Cleveland Line, arrived at her dock this morning, bringing some of the crew of the barge Norman, which foundered on Lake Erie, on Saturday last. The Norman was in tow of the tug Driver, bound from Detroit to Chicago, and when off Point Pelee, on Saturday last, encountered a heavy gale from the southwest, which soon developed into a hurricane. The Norman sprung a leak, and the pumps became useless. The Driver stood by her as long as possible, but finally had to cut the hawser and leave her to her fate. The Captain supposed that, as it was almost impossible to keep the vessel afloat, she would drift ashore in the Canadian waters, and that they could get her in that way. The Captain of the Driver, however, was determined to stand by the barge as long as possible, and kept her in sight all night. Sunday morning, however, the weather grew worse, and with the tug and tow she was unable to keep up with the barge, and finally lost sight of her. The Captain supposed that the Norman would go down, and that the crew would be lost. The Driver arrived at Detroit on Monday morning, and the Captain reported that he had left the Norman in a sinking condition, and that he supposed she would go down. Nothing more was heard of the barge or crew until this morning, when the steamer Arabian arrived at Detroit, and reported having taken off the crew of the Norman, consisting of Oliver Johnson, Captain; Charles Hall, mate; Frank Hall, second mate; Frank Hall, engineer; Thomas Hall, fireman; Charles Hall, cook; and Oliver Hall, deck hand. The Arabian reports that she picked up the crew of the Norman at 2 o'clock this morning, and that they were in a very exhausted condition when taken off the barge. They had been without food for twenty-four hours, and were nearly frozen. The Arabian brought the crew to Detroit, and they were taken to their homes in this city. The Norman was owned by Johnson & Co., of Detroit, and was valued at $30,000. She was insured for $20,000 in the Detroit Underwriters' Association. She was built in 1868, and was a vessel of 1,000 tons burden. She was loaded with 1,000 tons of coal, and was bound for Chicago. When the tug and barge parted company on Saturday last, the latter was about 20 miles off Point Pelee, and the tug Driver was about 10 miles off the same point. The Driver arrived at Detroit on Monday morning, and reported that the Norman was in a sinking condition, and that she supposed she would go down. The Captain of the Driver was determined to stand by the barge as long as possible, and kept her in sight all night. On Sunday morning, however, the weather grew worse, and with the tug and tow she was unable to keep up with the barge, and finally lost sight of her. The Captain supposed that the Norman would go down, and that the crew would be lost. The Driver arrived at Detroit on Monday morning, and the Captain reported that he had left the Norman in a sinking condition, and that he

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

Miss Clara Louise Kellogg is at the Leland.

The Joe Jefferson company are at the Leland.

Parker, Richard J. Oglesby is at the Sherman.

Capt. J. B. Dana, U. S. A., is at the Palmer.

Prof. Samuel W. Thorne, of Colorado, is at the Palmer.

Dr. O. H. Farnham, of Prescott, Ark., is at the Sherman.

Congressman Hitt, of Mount Morris, Ill., is at the Grand Pacific.

M. Clair McKelway, editor of the Albany Argus, is at the Leland.

The Hon. J. Q. Adams, of Dupanier, Mich., is at the Tremont.

Ex-Congressman D. P. Rank, of Warsaw, Ill., is at the Grand Pacific.

James A. Cutcheon, of Quebec, and J. Quesada, of Havana, Cuba, are at the Grand Pacific.

Judge Samuel L. Montgomery, of Cambridge, Ohio, and Judge C. W. Bennett, of Salt Lake City, are at the Grand Pacific.

IN GENERAL.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Gruenow, optician, Tribune building, was at 6 o'clock a. m., 34 deg. fah.; 9 a. m., 37 deg. fah.; 12 m., 41 deg. fah.; 3 p. m., 42 deg. fah.; 6 p. m., 41 deg. fah.; 9 p. m., 37 deg. fah.; 12 p. m., 36 deg. fah.

Prof. Brinn, of Lyon Medical College, has been engaged for more than a week past in making a chemical analysis of the contents, liver and kidneys of Gen. Sickles, the murdered son of Lincoln, D. Gregg to the investigation of the query the truth is accurately done, and that the Professor will soon be able to make his report for a week or more. To-day Prof. Brinn left of parcels and he may find nothing of the poisons.

Mr. C. H. McConnell, of the National Printing Company, who has just returned from New York City, says that J. H. Harvey is rapidly recovering himself financially and is going to have a big theater in New York next Season. It was understood that a syndicate of Chicago had offered Harvey $100,000 for which to purchase a lot somewhere on upper Broadway, proposing to erect $500,000 in a theater enterprise in the event of a suitable lot being found. Mr. McConnell says the syndicate's scheme is to make it the most elegant of Haverly's Chicago theaters.

Mrs. Dr. Ezra H. Heffron read a paper yesterday before the members of the Women's Physiological Institute at Architect. Her subject was "Children." She said that cigars, of poison, of clothing, and of homes was a better preventive than any medical attention. Having originated among with those of intemperate habits, temperance consisted in the doing away the very evil—and those who do it grow deaf of diseased fruit or other articles. The fact that tended to disappoint the stomach did bring on the first symptoms of the disease.

Between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday morning Officer Thomas Wade saw a man run through the basement areas of Dan and Dwight's grocery store and throw himself into Rawle's alley. The officer entered the door and asked him why he wished to enter the premises, and the man replied he wished to see the proprietor, and that it was important. He was taken to the Central station, and prosecutions will be made against him by Mr. Charles A. Dana, 161 Washington Street, and Mr. Dwight D. Dana, residence 1,000 Prairie avenue, charging him with burglary.

The Trustees and medical staff of the Women's Hospital held their semi-annual meeting yesterday at the Sherman. The Treasurer reported receipts for the current year to be $1,000; expenditures, $1,000; money in the bank, $200, to be applied to the building fund. The total number of patients treated during the year was 400, of which 250 were house and 150 were outdoor patients. The following Trustees were elected for the ensuing year: Messrs. Geo. A. Carpenter, Harry L. Hamlin, Orrin Sage, Owen F. Aldis & Orrin Way. J. Taylor, Jas. C. Flaherty, and Orrin Sage. The Trustees will elect the officers next Tuesday.

At the West Side Christian Church, on Ogden avenue near Van Buren street, last Sunday morning the pastor, J. H. Allen, was regularly ordained. Mr. Allen has been on the West side a year, having filled a vacancy pastor on the South side for nearly two years, and the advancement have been especially encouraging. Eighty-six have been added to the church during the last year, seventy-seven being by baptism. The Sunday-school, under the superintendency of R. J. Chapman, has a capital in connection with the church. The church debt about $1,000 and on the seventh year of their existence under the most auspicious circumstances.

SUPREME COURT OPINIONS.

A decision of the Supreme Court was filed yesterday at Ottawa, reversing the ruling of the lower court in the case of Baron against Cook County. This was a suit to pay for certain to the construction of the county's half of the Lake Shore. It has been strenuously fought by the Supervisors from the start, and they have been uniformly beaten and will now therefore have to pay the sum in dispute, about $30,000.

The latest decree you are summoned.

Thursday afternoon between 1 and 2 o'clock the Lake Engine, of which he has been a member for about 20 years, will escort the remains of Chief Engineer Benjamin at the Calumet Club, corner of Michigan avenue and Twentieth street. The reception will be a funeral compliment to the Council, and prosecutions will be made by Dr. Charles A. Dana, 161 Washington Street, and Mr. Dwight D. Dana, residence 1,000 Prairie avenue, charging him with burglary. Judge Lawrence, of the Criminal Court, will be requested to charge the Grand Jury to investigate the matter.

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By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
Wholesale Auctioneers, 67 and 69 Madison st.

SPECIAL AUCTION TRADE SALE.

DRY GOODS,

Tuesday, Nov. 29, at 9:30 a. m.

Boots and Shoes.

Cash Must Go to Close Accounts.

RUBBERS.

Thursday, Nov. 25, at 9:30,

SPECIAL SALE OF

Fancy Goods!

Consisting of a large stock of

Purses, Cologne Sets, Wire Sets, Clock and Opera Glasses, Bamboo Work, Plate and Cut Glassware, Perfect Wrist Chain Tow Sets, Decorative Chromo Sets, and a great variety of other articles.

Goods subject to examination.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

REGULAR TRADE SALE
DRY GOODS
Wednesday, Nov. 30, at 9:30 a. m.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

WILLOUGHBY, HOGUET & CO.,
Auctioneers, 69 Wabash-av.

Thursday, Nov. 22d,
at 9:30 a. m.,
Large Peremptory Sale
OF
9,000 PIECES
WOOLEN AND CUT FLANNELS
Manufactured by the well-known mills of Messrs. Hogueet, Sons & Co., Yonkers, N. Y.
Willoughby, Hoguet & Co.,
69 and 69 Wabash-av., New York,
Will, by order of the Washington Mills,
3,000 Pieces
Standard Regatta Flannels,
2,500 Pieces
Saratoga Flannels,
600 Pieces
Seabright Flannels,
700 Pieces Standard Wool-Dyed Indigo Blue Flannels,
and
4,800 Pieces Standard Wool-Dyed Indigo Blue Norfolk Flannels.
By HENRY FREEMAN,
Auctioneer.

Saturday, Nov. 26th, 1881, 9:30 a. m. sharp,
Toys and Holiday Goods,
Glassware and Toilet Ware.
Goods ready for examination.
By HENRY FREEMAN & CO.,
Auctioneers.

By HENRY FREEMAN & CO.,
Auctioneers, 69 Wabash-av.
Chattel Mortgage Sale
This Tuesday Morning, 10 o'clock,
The entire valuable stock, fixtures, etc., of
GO BLUE MARKET,
Corner Madison and Clark sts.

FAT STOCK!
VISITORS
to the
Fat Stock Show
SHOULD NOT FAIL to look at our fine stock, southwest corner Clark and Adams-sts., opposite Post-Office. Call before entering the Exposition Building; it will pay you to do so. Open from 7 a. m. until 9 p. m. Suits made to order in six hours. Overcoats to order in four hours. We keep a fine assortment of Furnishing Goods at prices to suit everybody.
NICOLL The Tailor,
Pioneer of Moderate Prices,
LAKESIDE BUILDING,
Cor. Clark and Adams-sts.

L. MANASSE, Optician,
Has removed to 88 Clark-st., Tribune building.

THE ADAMS & WESTLAKE
"MONARCH"
OIL STOVE.
THE ADAMS & WESTLAKE MFG. CO.,
84 STATE-ST.

Hats
$2.50 to $5.50.

F. C. WILSON & CO.,
CANS & TANKS,
239 and 241 Lake-st.

CANDY
KRANZ'S CANDIES
STOVES
HEATERS & RANGES.
LIPMAN'S LOAN OFFICE
In Safe-vault.
MALTBY'S GOLD MEDAL COCOANUT
THE BEST
KAEMPFFERT'S
Mocking-Bird Food
At Druggists, 227 Clark-st.

James Armstrong & Co.,
118 & 120 Sixteenth, Chicago.
SPECIAL SALE
OF
SILKS,
Satins, Plushes, Velvets.
SILKS.
SATINS.
PLUSHES.
VELVETS.
DRESS GOODS.
DOLMANS.
BLANKETS.
UNDERWEAR.
HOSIERY.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.
State & Washington-sts.
Hosiery,
Underwear,
AND
Neckwear
FOR
Gentlemen.
Special line of Neckwear,
Usually sold at 75 cts. each,
We offer at 50c.
Shirts, Collars, Cuffs,
Suspenders, Jewelry,
Canes, and Umbrellas
In the assortment and at
Reasonable Prices.

CABINETS,
$2.00 a Doz.
ONLY A FEW DAYS MORE to get the BEST FINISHED CABINETS for the HOLIDAYS at $2.00 a Doz.
HUB CRAYON PORTRAITS by far finest artists in the country at correspondingly low rates.
Kimball
PHOTOGRAPHER,
86, 88, 90 State-st. Rm 17 and 19 Sub-st.
Remember, Cabinets $2 a Doz.
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS
Artificial Limbs, Trusses, Supporters, Crutches, Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings, Abdominal Supporters, Etc.
DURKEES SALAD DRESSING
CELEBRATED

DAY, FIELD & COLBRON,
139 La Salle-st., Chicago.
17 New-st., New York.
Deliver STOCKS and BONDS and all securities bought and sold, or carried on conservative margins.

WILLIAM ELVE & CO.,

UNION VETERANS

BUSINESS.

New York Stocks Buoyant—St. Paul, the Villards, and the Western Lead.

The Produce Markets Irregular While Receipts Limited—Corn Easier, Owing to Large Receipts.

Wheat Reluctantly Active and Stronger, with a Free Movement in the Country.

FINANCIAL.

THE COURTS.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE—BUILDING.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—HELP.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

EDUCATIONAL.

MUSICAL.

LOST AND FOUND.

STORAGE AND FORWARDING.

FINANCIAL.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNERS WANTED.

BANKING.

BOARD AND ROOMS.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCES.

FOR RENT—STORES.

FOR RENT—OFFICES, DESKS, &c.

FOR RENT—HOUSES.

FOR RENT—FLATS.

FOR RENT—ROOMS.

FOR RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO LOAN.

LOST.

FOUND.

PROPOSALS.

DENTISTRY.

MEDICAL.

LEGAL NOTICES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE.

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